

WHITE WINGED PEACE

Spreads Her Wings as a Canopy Over the Senate.

ALL ELSE HAS A GOLDEN HUE

Pugh Gives the Repealers a Hypodermic Injection.

JOHN SHERMAN WANTS BONDS ISSUED.

Mr. Cleveland Says They Can Be Issued Under an Old Law—He Is for Relief, Too.

Washington, October 25.—(Special.)—Both in the senate and in the lobbies this was a quiet day. It is generally conceded on all hands now that the Voorhees bill amendments are to be voted on. Senator Faulkner is making a strong effort to rally a majority for his amendment, but the leading senators do not think it possible to pass any amendment which has been offered.

Senator Morgan has stated that he intends to introduce an amendment to repeal the ten per cent tax on state banks and to discuss it before a vote is taken. It is understood that a majority of the senate is in favor of this. The democrats are committed to it, but the leading senators tell me that many who favor the repeal of the ten per cent tax on state banks will vote against it as an amendment to the Voorhees bill, in order that the president's recommendation that the unconditional repeal bill without amendments or attachments should be adopted.

Senator Sherman gave notice this morning that he intended to introduce an amendment providing for an issue of bonds. He explained at the same time that there is no use in the democrats denying it that a bond issue is necessary and has to be provided for. The leading democrats, however, attempted to persuade him not to offer that as an amendment to the repeal bill and late this afternoon he agreed that he would not. The idea of the majority of the leading democrats now is to pass the repeal bill just so. Mr. Cleveland has made a point of it and as he will not yield they think it best for the democrats of the senate to yield in order to retain party harmony and a united party on all things.

The Administration Wants for Congress.

I had a talk with Senator Gorman about the situation this afternoon. He stated that when the contest opened there was a clear majority of eight in the senate against unconditional repeal, but that majority was soon reversed and it became apparent that there was eight majority for repeal. That eight has now been increased to twelve majority for repeal. Senator Gorman further stated that when the compromise was drawn up it was understood by all the senators who signed it that the administration was favorable to it. There was a change, however, when Mr. Cleveland announced against it on Monday. Mr. Gorman, with all the other leading democratic senators, thinks that the best plan for the democratic senators to pursue is simply to allow the senators who have not concluded their speeches to do so, and then vote upon the amendments offered, and finally upon the bill. He thinks that some time during next week the unconditional repeal bill will finally pass. While a few days ago he thought a compromise the best solution of the problem, now he thinks all factions of democrats of the senate will be unanimous enough to get together for the party's good and that which the administration is thoroughly committed to.

Carlisle Consults Sherman.

By the way the statement in these dispatches that Senator Sherman had a long consultation with President Cleveland Sunday afternoon came about from the fact that Senator Sherman and Mr. Carlisle had a consultation in which Mr. Sherman advised the secretary of the treasury to advise with the president against this compromise, saying that it would be ruinous to the country. Mr. Carlisle, when he visited the president, laid Sherman's views before him and after consultation the statement which was sent out by the press association that the president was opposed to compromise and for unconditional repeal and nothing else, was prepared. Several senators and others about the capitol to get together for the party's good and that which the administration is thoroughly committed to.

Sherman Wants Bonds.

The leading democratic senators today were all of the opinion that unconditional repeal would go through next week, and with them now the question is, what is to come after repeal? Some of them expressed the opinion that President Cleveland would send a message to congress, urging the coinage of the seigniorage in the treasury, but the republicans have announced that they will fight this. In fact, they say that the Sherman law provides that no more coin certificates shall be issued. They claim that the seigniorage cannot be coined unless the seigniorage bill amends the remaining sections of the law. The republicans think this bill policy will fight it, and it is said some democrats will do likewise. The leading repeal senators agree with Senator Sherman that a bond issue must be provided for. There is a deficiency in the treasury of \$50,000,000 which must be made up at once, and the only way to do that in the event that a bill to coin the seigniorage cannot be adopted, is to issue bonds. They will favor that and so will a majority of the republicans, but the southern democrats are bitter against a bond issue and this will lead to another fight. Mr. Cleveland holds, however, that bonds can be issued under the law of 1875, and he may relieve the embarrassing situation by instructing Secretary Carlisle to issue them.

Making Peace with Their Constituents.

I understand also that after repeal, Mr. Cleveland has stated to several senators that he will send a message to congress urging the adoption of a bill to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state banks. A senator who is on intimate terms with the president told me today that because the president opposes the compromise that the im-

pression must not be given to the country that he was not in favor of financial relief to the people. He had committed himself to repeal, and though at one time he thought it was best to compromise, as the indications were that he could not get unconditional repeal, he has changed his mind and decided to insist upon unconditional repeal. This senator said that as soon as this is provided for, Mr. Cleveland will send a message to congress urging the adoption of other financial legislation which he thinks will relieve the country. Just what this is, however, the senator would not state.

Pugh's Parting Shot.

During the early hours of the senate session today, Senator Pugh made a very strong statement of his position. He acknowledged that he was to be defeated in his fight against unconditional repeal, but he demonstrated that he would go down with his banners flying gallantly to the breeze and he would die with his boots on. He said the change of the senate, which was against repeal to the side of repeal, had been accomplished by other than the theory and practice of rightful representation. He said the majority of democrats wanted to compromise the thing and they had attempted to do so. Their conference was with the full knowledge of the president and Secretary Carlisle. They had accomplished their purpose, and forty-three senators had signed the compromise or practically agreed to support it when the president and the secretary of the treasury interfered and destroyed the agreement. He said he was willing and wanted to continue filibustering, but he could not get sufficient support to carry it on. He was proud of being called a filibusterer; filibustering had defeated two force bills and the rights of the minority were the south's only hope. He had rather be called a filibusterer by the goldbugs than a traitor by the people who had entrusted him with his high office. He denounced the repeal bill as an infamous bill; declared that he would vote against it and leave the consequences to his God and his conscience.

He is in Favor of Relief.

There are numbers of senators who feel just like Senator Pugh, but as the fight had become so bitter between what is termed the administration and the anti-administration wings of the party, the anti-administration wing has decided for the benefit of the whole party to drop with the administration wing. They will submit the passage of the repeal bill. They will simply vote against it and after it is adopted then they will make a fight and a gallant fight, too, for the free coinage of silver. They will test the honesty of the statements made by many senators who are advocating repeal. If the majority of the southern senators have the power, the pool will not have to wait long for the relief which they have been clamoring for. The only question is, can they get sufficient support from senators from the other sections? If they can only get the support of the senators who have announced themselves binettists, all will come right very soon.

The Pending Question is, will these alleged binettists prove sincere in their declarations?

That Horse Book.

"The Constitution makes an enormous circulation," said Judge Maxwell of the seventh district today. "In your paper which came yesterday had a paragraph about the printing bill, providing for the publication of 75,000 copies of the horse book. Well, I received fourteen letters today asking for copies of this book and I expect fifty will come tomorrow. Colonel Livingston had fifteen like letters, Mr. Cabell had thirteen and Mr. Tate eleven. I suppose all the other members of the delegation received them. I wish this would state," he continued, "that this bill must pass the senate and then the book are to be printed. We probably shall not have them for distribution in three or four months, and then we shall only have 125 each."

E. W. B.

COOMBS PREPARES A TARIFF PLAN.

A Resolution That Caused a Little Sensation in the House.

Washington, October 25.—Mr. Caminito in the house this morning asked unanimous consent for the consideration of his resolution relating to the separation of the Independence and Federal land districts of California. Mr. Coffey then withdrew his opposition and the resolution was passed.

Mr. Coombs, of Brooklyn, created something of a sensation and some amusement by offering a resolution relating to a tariff bill and instructing the ways and means committee to bring in a bill in accordance with its provisions. The bill, according to the resolution, shall have four schedules. A, composed of articles of duty, including raw materials; B, articles to pay a duty of 10 per cent; C, articles of luxury, wine, spirits, tobacco, upon which a duty must be charged sufficient at least to protect manufacturers who pay internal revenue tax; D, articles for the protection of labor. All articles not included in the preceding list to go into an unscheduled schedule. The amount of revenues needed shall be ascertained and the amount of revenue to be obtained from the first four schedules shall have been deducted from the amount needed, the remainder shall be raised by imposing taxes on unscheduled articles. The principle to govern in the selection of schedules D, and unscheduled, to have regard for the protection of labor cost, where there is a difference of labor costs exists between this country and abroad.

When the reading of the resolution had been completed, Mr. E. W. B. of New York, sarcastically whether such a bill would be constitutional, according to the terms of the Chicago platform.

Mr. Outwater insisted that the resolution be referred to the ways and means committee, and so referred.

Mr. McKee called up his bill for the protection of forest reservations. The bill is bitterly antagonized by the far western members.

The Bankruptcy Bill.

Several filibustering motions were made, but a quorum had not been developed when the morning hour expired and debate on the bankruptcy bill was resumed.

Mr. Lane, of Illinois, took the floor in opposition to the measure. He made the broad statement that a bankruptcy bill could not be passed in this country if it is that if a man fails for thirty days to pay an obligation that has become due he forfeits his estate. The bankruptcy bill, however, does not do this. His people were debtors. Their farms were mortgaged. Agriculture was depressed. Farm lands worth \$15 a few years ago sold for \$20 today. Horses worth \$175 could be bought for \$50; sheep that brought \$5 were bargains at \$1.30. In the name of heaven, does a democratic congress intend to force a farmer in times of such depression to go to a bankrupt merchant in his own town? The eastern creditors would foreclose western mortgages.

Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, who led the filibustering against the bill in the last congress, made a strong speech against the measure. He analyzed the bill, section by section, giving many practical illustrations of its effects. Pending further debate, the house at 4:55 o'clock p. m. adjourned.

General Prince Dead.

Charleston, S. C., October 25.—General W. L. T. Prince, a leading lawyer and citizen of Pee Dee section, this state, died this morning. He was a prominent politician and stood high as a criminal lawyer. He was counsel for Colonel Cass after the celebrated duel with Shannon.

CITIZENS PROTEST.

Jacksonville Does Not Want the Old System Restored.

HER OFFICERS ARE ELECTED NOW

Formerly the Governor Appointed Them for the City.

THOUSANDS AT A MASS MEETING.

They Protest Against a Movement Begun to Change the Method—Projected Improvements Imperilled.

Jacksonville, Fla., October 25.—A mass meeting of the citizens of Jacksonville in respect of political faith or class was held tonight to express public sentiment with reference to a suit in quo warranto recently instituted in the supreme court with the purpose of having declared unconstitutional the Australian ballot law, under which the present city government of Jacksonville was chosen in July last. If this law should be so declared it would restore the statute under which the governor of the state appoints the municipal officers of Jacksonville—a system which was obnoxious to nine-tenths of the population—and the municipal officers appointed prior to July 18th would be reinstated in office. The restoration of the old regime would also nullify the action of the city of Jacksonville in authorizing immediately the issue of \$1,000,000 in bonds for public improvements. These circumstances brought on an immense gathering—thousands being unable to gain admission to the hall—and the speeches were condemnatory of the quo warranto proceedings. Not a word was said by anybody in justification of the Captain M. C. Rice, ex-mayor, presided.

A series of resolutions were also adopted calling on the attorney general to dismiss the suit, in order that it may not appear to the outside world that any of the people of Jacksonville are opposed to local self-government or wish to foist themselves into offices which the citizens have filled by an election the fairest ever held in the state.

Chairman Rice was directed to appoint a committee of one hundred who shall take the steps necessary to form a public welfare association by which it is hoped to unite the two factions, which have hitherto prevented unity of action here.

IN THE SENATE.

Silver's Champions Are Winding Up Their Speeches as Fast as Possible.

Washington, October 25.—When the senate resumed its session this morning Mr. Peffer offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on judiciary. It recited the fact that a difference of opinion exists as to the legal effect of the repeal of a part of the act of February 28, 1875, by the passing of the act of July 14, 1890, some persons maintaining that the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar at the ratio of 16 to 1 is still the law of the land, it, therefore, directs the committee on judiciary to investigate and report on the question at its earliest convenience.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the committee on foreign relations, reported the following house joint resolution:

"Resolved, That the sense of congress that the acknowledgement of the government and people of the United States be tendered to the various foreign governments of the world that have so generously and effectively cooperated in the quadrilateral expedition, held in Chicago in commemoration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing resolution be prepared in suitable form by the secretary of state of the United States and forwarded through the customary diplomatic channels to the respective foreign governments."

Cheap Thanks.

Mr. Sherman asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution, as the exposition was about to close.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, regarded the resolution as an exceedingly awkward and imperfect method of meeting with the question. The mode of tendering the thanks of the United States was by a sort of circular. It seemed to him that the president of the United States should make an express and courteous acknowledgement to each government.

Mr. Culom, of Illinois, agreed with Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Sherman thought the resolution came from the secretary of state and that it covered in proper form what was to be done. The consideration of the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was taken up and Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, who was entitled to the floor, yielded to Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, who proceeded to address the senate against the bill.

The Masses for Silver.

Mr. Pugh said that he was satisfied that nine-tenths of the unconditional repealers did not desire the free coinage of silver by an international agreement, nor did he believe that President Cleveland desired it, or would make any earnest effort to secure it. He had never said he expected or desired any international agreement. Mr. Pugh had no doubt that a large majority of the people of the United States were against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act than there ever was against the force bill.

Referring to the recent compromise, Mr. Pugh said the democratic senators had united in the spirit of compromise and senators in filibustering practices and he was forced to record his vote against; this disaboli measure and appeal to the people to organize their forces for the great battle of the future.

He Wears No Gold King's Collar.

Mr. Pugh said he was willing, if he had

sufficient support, to resort to any and all means to defeat the pending bill. He was proud to be called a filibuster in defeating a conspiracy, equal in the ruinous consequences of its success to war, pestilence and famine. He would rather be called a filibuster by the conspirators and lickspittles of the gold bugs than to be called a traitor or faithless representative of the state and people who honored him with their trust and confidence. As for himself he would do his duty as a senator, as he understood it, and leave consequences to God and his country.

Mr. Stewart then resumed his speech. He spoke of the gold combination as having agents in the capital to dictate legislation, and as having elected a president, determined to carry out their policy. The president was now in the saddle and congress was helpless. The time might come when the haughty tyrants would meet a rebuke from the people. He said he presumed it was apparent that the speeches now being made by those who believed in the continuance of the purchase of silver and the Sherman law until free coinage could be brought about, were not being made with the hope of convincing any senators of a definite opinion. He laid at the door of a defective monetary system responsibility for the great mass of unemployed and said the highest goal of civilization in a nation would not be reached until every man was kept busy.

Jones Quotes Macaulay.

Mr. Jones quoted from an address of Senator Sherman before the legislature of Ohio, wherein he said what he favored was "the best money and plenty of it." This was a contradiction of terms, said Mr. Jones, for the "best dollar" was that with the greatest purchasing power, and the increased purchasing power came from the scarcity of the dollar. So, Mr. Sherman favored "scarce money and plenty of it." He desired to say a few words in behalf of the silver miners of the United States. They were a brave and hardy people, and tried by every gauge of manhood and patriotism, they responded to all tests.

In conclusion Mr. Jones said: "The Roman republic, the president, did not lose its liberty until the senate had degenerated into a mere instrument for recording the will of the chief magistrate." Macaulay has commented upon the case with which all democratic forms and the names and titles appropriate to a republican form of government were preserved in that commonwealth, concurrently with the absorption of all the powers of the state executive, legislative and judicial, in the hands of one man. But that was a long time ago. Times change and men change with them. This is a very different republic from that of Rome, and although history, we are told, sometimes repeats itself, I, for one, will not believe that the senate of the United States is ever to become a senator. If, however, there is a majority in this senate in favor of repeal let me admonish those senators to pause and reflect that there is no exigency whatever that demands its passage, that no condition requires it, and that it is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant. (Applause in the galleries.)

The senate then went into executive session and at 5:15 o'clock p. m. took a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

JOVE SMILES.

Mr. Cleveland Says He Never Wavered in His Belief While He Prayed.

Washington, October 25.—President Cleveland came into the city this morning at 11 o'clock. He is very much pleased at the turn affairs have taken in the senate, although he has believed all along that the unconditional repeal bill would pass. There have been times of anxiety, but never for a moment did the president waver in his belief. It is learned at the white house that the president will have no suggestions to make as to a recess or adjournment after the passage of the repeal bill, although he was anxious to have the bill extending the length of time for the registration of the Chinese to pass.

MORE CHEERFUL NOW.

Brunswick's Darkest Hour Has Passed and Hope Revives.

Brunswick, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—General good cheer all along the line is the feeling in Brunswick tonight. With the day's record of no deaths, no serious cases developed, several had cases under good control, the number of discharges exceeding the new cases, the people well fed, good supplies and nourishment on hand, and no coming to carry the people through, nurses, doctors and all officials well organized, frost only about a month off and with a confident feeling that within two months from now they can get away for a rest, all who have stayed here feel encouraged. Those who are here are not particular about trifles. Sixty days is not a long time to wait for release after what they have passed through and they are glad to anticipate every distant relief. After seventy-two days of panic, demoralization, starvation, threatened riot, yellow fever, malarial fever, deaths, quarantines and criticism, together with a few minor troubles, such as people and canines going mad and fighting and killing, they will quietly submit to many more days of quarantine without protest. Brunswickians may eat their Christmas dinner surrounded by the same shotgun quarantine, but that will be all right if the people outside and Surgeon Murray inside will let them out on January 1st.

THIRTY NEW CASES.

The Weather Is Favorable for a Spread of the Fever in Mild Form.

Brunswick, Ga., October 25.—Thirty new cases were reported here today, five of the cases being white, and one new case on Jekyll Island.

The new cases are: Horace Greenfield, Miss Katie Carrie, Mrs. A. J. Braswell, G. W. Horton and Mrs. Helgren. There are now under treatment forty white and 222 negroes, a total of 262. Four hundred and sixty cases have been discharged. Thirty-three whites died and nine colored, a total of forty-two.

Seven hundred and sixty-four patients have been and are under treatment today. The number discharged today exceeds the new cases by one. There are no very serious cases under treatment. Several cases have been pulled through black vomit. The weather is warm and favorable to the spread of the disease, but unfavorable to fatality. The physicians are all hopeful. Relief is being judiciously given out. The sick are having proper care and nourishment. The people are as well satisfied as could be under such circumstances. More relief will come in from several points to insure against future starvation. The general outlook is encouraging, considering past experiences.

The Squabble of the Doctors.

Brunswick, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—Drs. J. A. Butts and J. W. Jones appeared before the board of health today and both made statements. Dr. Jones reiterated and added additional statements to his previous remarks. From the statements of both gentlemen made today there seems to be no discrepancy between them. Both statements were full and explicit.

DICK TATE CAUGHT.

Detectives Said to Have Him in Charge Heavily Ironed.

THEY WILL GET \$25,000 REWARD

He Was Kentucky's Honest Treasurer for Years.

BUT HE WENT SHORT FOR \$100,000.

Whisky Ruined Him, but It Was in Speculation Not Drink—Found in the Far West.

Little Rock, Ark., October 25.—Phil H. McHenry, a well-known Arkansas traveling man, arrived this evening over the Cotton Belt and states that "Dick" Tate, the defaulting ex-treasurer of Kentucky, was on board in charge of two officers—a sheriff and detective—en route for Kentucky. Tate was in irons. He was captured fifty miles from Yuma, Ariz. The officers refuse to talk, says the informant, except to state that their capture was worth \$25,000 to them, the reward now standing for his capture.

J. W. Tate, known to all Kentuckians as "Uncle Dick," was treasurer of the state of Kentucky for twenty-two years and his name was a synonym for honesty. In 1888 the state legislature demanded an investigation of his office and he was found due the state \$100,000. He had invested the money in coal lands and whisky. He immediately left his family and friends and had not been heard of since. When the shortage was found the old bondsmen had not been released and the new bondsmen had not been qualified and the shortage is still pending in the Franklin circuit court.

STONE CONFESSES AGAIN.

This Time He Says He Murdered the Wrattans.

Washington, Ind., October 25.—James Stone, who some days ago confessed that he, with the five men now in prison, murdered the Wrattan family in Davies county a few weeks ago, made another confession last night to parties in this city. Stone says he alone murdered the Wrattan family. He exonerates the men he implicated in his first confession. He told the officers where to find the weapons with which the deed was done. The officers went this morning before daylight and found them where Stone had stated. A small bloody ax and a corn knife were hidden in a piece of woods close by the scene of the tragedy. The weapons are now in possession of the grand jury. It is the opinion that Stone may or may not be telling the truth. He has the reputation of being a notorious liar. It is not believed that he did the deed alone.

CHARLEY FOSTER GRIEVED

Because His Creditors Have Entered Suit Against Him.

Cleveland, O., October 25.—Secretary Foster made the following statement regarding the suit begun by his creditors: "Of course I am disappointed and grieved at this action on the part of my creditors. I have been doing everything in my power to assist the assignees of my various interests to settle up matters with as little loss to my creditors as possible, but this action on the part of the creditors' committee is discouraging to me and my inclination would naturally be, under the circumstances, to let them go as they might. I do not think the creditors will gain anything by this suit. I have done nothing either dishonest or dishonorable. The sale of my business block to Mr. Harkness was a bona fide transaction and the books of the bank will show what was done with the proceeds. The sale of the homestead to my wife was made ten years ago and was perfectly legal. This action by the creditors defers indefinitely the settlement of my affairs, as it will mean a ten years' lawsuit.

A WRECK AT PITTSBURG.

Four Men Killed While Stealing a Ride on the Cars.

Pittsburg, Pa., October 25.—Four men were killed in a wreck on the Pennsylvania road in this city at 6 o'clock this evening, a few blocks from where the Dock street horror occurred. A freight train was derailed and the cars ran into a coal car. Two squares away the car jumped the track and half a dozen cars were tilted on end and crashed into a west-bound train of empty cars. The car in which the men were sitting was hurled into the middle of a grinding mass and four were instantly killed and one injured.

It is almost impossible to identify three of the men, but the bodies of the other two are of recognition. The fourth is known to be Richard Doyle, of Pittsburg, a railroad out of work. Two of them were boiler makers and the fourth a switchman. They were well dressed, and the man who was injured says they came from Illinois or Ohio and had families. Frank Ward, of Burlington, Ia., was the only man who escaped. He says that Frederick Gurnell was one of the men killed. They were all bound for Philadelphia. Ten cars, loaded with oil and lumber were wrecked and the contents destroyed, and six empty cars were smashed.

HE HELD THE KEYS.

An Express Agent Refuses to Surrender Packages Supposed to Contain Whisky.

Spokaneburg, S. C., October 25.—(Special.)—There was a direct clash between the state liquor constabulary and the Southern Express Company here today with disastrous results to the constables. After the train from Atlanta came in, the express messenger was receiving packages. There were several boxes on his trucks when four men stepped up and demanded them. Messenger Thomas refused to give up the packages, but the constables insisted. Thomas shoved the foremost one off and placing his hand on his hip pocket, informed the men that no man should take

Not Interested in Mr. Hornblower.

Washington, October 25.—The senate committee on judiciary attempted to hold a special meeting this evening upon the call of the chairman to consider the nomination of Mr. Hornblower to be justice of the supreme court. There was, however, not a quorum of the committee present.

Dr. Haddaway Very Ill.

Washington, October 25.—Rev. Samuel W. Haddaway, chaplain of the house of representatives, was reported to be still alive at a late hour tonight, though very low.

Death of General McCormick's Wife.

Cincinnati, October 25.—Mrs. E. O. McCormick, the wife of the passenger manager of the Big Four, died tonight.

packages from his possession without legal process.

Pink Martin, of Laurens, who was captain of the constabulary, then threw back his coat and displayed a badge. He said he had a commission from the governor. Thomas told him badges would not go with him. The constable ordered the messenger to let the goods remain at the depot until he got further orders and went to the telegraph office. But the boxes were carried to the office and the constables went through the form of demanding them from the agent. He ordered them out.

About dark Constable P. H. Martin went before a trial justice and swore out a search warrant, which was served by the sheriff, and a key supposed to contain whisky was secured. The other packages had been delivered in the regular course of business.

DEFENDING THE CERTIFICATES.

Arguments Against Paying Tax Upon Their Circulation.

Washington, October 25.—Mr. Brawley, of South Carolina, was heard by the banking and currency committee in favor of his bill to suspend the tax on notes, called clearing house certificates, in South Carolina. He said these certificates were cashed in the form of notes. No one has suffered by their use and the stringency has been relieved by these certificates.

Chairman Springer asked if these notes were in circulation, like those in New York. Mr. Brawley replied that he knew very little about the New York clearing house certificates. The national bank, which was a United States depositary in Charleston, sent a check on a national bank in New York to the assistant treasury to pay its balance and the treasurer refused to take the check on the ground that it would be paid in clearing house certificates.

Mr. McLaurin gave some information regarding the circulation of the Columbia Association certificates. They became quite general. Governor Tillman said they were about the only currency which the state had recently, but they were not being circulated. He was informed by the president of the association that they could be retired early in November.

Representative Warner, of New York, said that neither he nor the banks of New York had any apprehension that the New York clearing house certificates would be subject to the tax. He thought it was an outrage for the government to attempt to tax men who were trying to supply the deficiency upon their own business credit.

NO WELCOME WEEK.

The Railroads Would Not Give a Popular Rate and the Project Is Dropped.

Raleigh, N. C., October 25.—(Special.)—Rev. W. F. Wilhelm, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Hillsboro, and one of the most prominent preachers in the synod of North Carolina, died there last night.

Commissioner of Agriculture Robinson will tomorrow publish in his bulletin, a warm endorsement of the recommendation of President Evans, of the South Carolina State Farmers' Alliance, that farmers hold their cotton. The commissioner says that estimates of the present crop are greatly exaggerated and that in his opinion it will not equal the last crop. He believes that if the farmers will hold it the price will go to 10 cents, or perhaps more, and declares that they hold the key to the situation.

The plan of having "welcome week" at Wilmington is abandoned. The associated railways have refused to give a rate of less than 2 cents per mile. They adopted the same policy with regard to the state fair. The fair of the Carolinas began at Maxton today. The number of race horses entered is said to be greater than at any other fair in the state.

HE SALUTED MELLO'S FLAG

And Admiral Stanton Was Removed from Command of the American Squadron.

Washington, October 25.—The military authorities learned late today by telegram from Rear Admiral Stanton, in command of the United States naval forces at Rio de Janeiro, that this officer had saluted the flag of Admiral Mello, commanding the insurgent fleet. This act was not authorized by any instructions the admiral had received.

It was an unfriendly act toward a friendly power, and the secretary of state issued an order detaching Admiral Stanton from command of his squadron and turning it over to Captain Pickens, the next officer in rank. This was in reply to a telegram of inquiry.

No Truth in the Report.

Washington, October 25.—The alleged dispatch from Rio, published in a Berlin paper, stating that the American commander had exchanged visits and salutes with Admiral Mello, of the insurgent fleet, has no foundation in fact.

Secretary Herlihy, when asked about the Berlin report this morning, said he was going to find out the facts before the day was over, if possible. He stated that an ordinary business visit by the American commander to Admiral Mello might be perfectly proper, but such an incident as that reported he regarded as entirely improvable.

NEW ORLEANS AFTER IT.

The Olympic Club (Considering the Mitchell-Corbett Fight).

New Orleans, October 25.—It is very probable that the Olympic Club will make some effort to get the Corbett-Mitchell fight, should the two men decide to contest in this city. The contest committee of the club met tonight in their clubrooms for the purpose of studying the exact details of the matter. The matter is that 200,000 out of 250,000 in this city are anxious to have the fight take place here, but should they find too strong an opposition they probably will leave the contest alone. The committee discussed the matter thoroughly, believing that public opinion will not attempt to stop the battle. Of the men have expressed to the club that if New York will not be the battle ground, that the New Orleans club will have the battle. The club will not offer a purse for the men, but will make a bid of about \$20,000. None of the members of the committee would speak on their proposed plans, but they acknowledge that they can get the international contest with the aid of the people.

BORN ON A TRAIN.

An Indian Squaw Gives Birth to a Child on a Train Near Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., October 25.—Gray Buffalo Robe, an Indian squaw, connected with Pawnee Bill's historic wild west show, gave birth to a papoose this morning on the train. The child was named Carolina in honor of Miss May Little, Pawnee Bill's wife, and the state of her birth. The mother rode in a race ten hours after the child was born. The mother is Telling Star's wife and a daughter of Sitting Bull.

It is and it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money and to keep the value of the silver into money equal to the intrinsic exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the two metals and the equal value of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payments of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed in the establishment of such a safe system of coinage as will insure the maintenance of the equal power of every dollar coined in the markets of the United States in the markets and in the payments of debts.

It will be seen that this measure which absolutely destroys, for the time being, the efficacy of silver as a money standard, endeavors to atone for that perform-

Senator Lindsay declares that he was not the only perplexed senator. "A number of senators on our side," he says, "were filled with perplexity, and there must have been weeping and wailing among those who want to wigwag only when Mr. Cleveland says wigwag."

All that Senator Lindsay wanted to know, he says, was that the administration was against the compromise, and he was against it, too. Good, bad or indifferent, no matter what the compromise might have been, no matter how vitally necessary to the party, Senator Lindsay was for it if Mr. Cleveland was for it and ag'in it if Mr. Cleveland was ag'in it, though he admits that he signed it to "heal party differences."

"Such being the condition of affairs, it

It strikes us that nothing could be more unwise than to abandon the grand old party of Jefferson for a new party which is in the first stages of formation. If the democrats on the Chicago platform are strong enough to rush into that party and control it they are strong enough to rule in their own party which now holds every branch of the government. (Let us hear no more about seeking relief from the third party. We should remain at our posts and demand

From The College Echoes, Eiberton, Ga.
The Star (Eiberton) has nominated our friend, John Brown, for mayor of Eiberton. The present incumbent is a fine looking man, but he is a benedict, whilst Mr. Brown is a benedict and ought to be made benedict. The mayoralty of Eiberton bids for hand, some men and so do the ladies. Mr. Jones having made his fortune in office doubtless would help his friend with office and into connubial bliss like his own. This suggestion is quasi municipal and quasi matrimonial.

without a superior, and this evening he will be assisted by Mr. Sissons, the well-known tenor; Mr. Simpson and Mr. Rathburn. The concert will begin at 8:15 o'clock. It is the last of a series which Mr. Denck has been

Mr. J. J. C. Mahan, president of the Exchange bank of Athens, is in the city on business. He has many friends among the members of the legislature and was given a hearty

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Isaac Liebman
Real Estate, Renting
and Loans,
No. 28 Peachtree St.

I have a customer with \$5,000 to bid \$6,500 cash, who wants to buy a shop in a small piece of business property. If you have such a thing that you could sell at above figure, it might be to your advantage to call at my office.

\$6,000 buys 7-room house, corner lot, 50x150, on Capitol avenue; one-third cash, balance one, two and three years.

I have a cheap piece of property on Walton street for sale cheap. Big money in same if held three years.

0 buys 4-room house lot 40x1

Adams street just off Boulevard.
I have a lot 44x125 to alley on Linden ave-
nue that can be bought at a bargain.
I am anxious to revise my sale list, if
you have anything to sell, please call and
replace it with me. I advertise your property
at no expense to owners and charge commis-
sion only in case of sale.
Some nice houses in West End, on Lee and
Ashley streets and Sells avenue for sale on
easy terms to good buyers.
FOR RENT—The National hotel, to be reno-
vated and arranged to suit tenant.
Offices in Fitten, Emery-Stefner and Healy
buildings.
ISAAC LIEBMAN,
28 Peachtree Street.

Sam'l W. Goode, Att'y. Albert L. Beck.

GOODE & BECK'S
REAL ESTATE OFFERS

PEACHTREE HOME, new, in

WEST PEACHTREE, S.E., 2-story residence, central, modern, all late conveniences, on car line, corner lot TX-149, shady and elevated.

TEACHTREX HOMES and choice vacant lots on very liberal terms. Come and see our list before you buy.
 PIEDMONT AVE. HOMES and choice vacant lots for homes.
 CAPITOL AVE., corner Georgia ave., 6-r. dwelling, lot 44x140 ft. Call 224-6746 or 224-6747.

place, for only \$9,250, on easy terms.

EDGEMOOD HOMES, new Srs., 2-
residence, well equipped, large
modern improvements, on 50x175 ft. lot,
property encumbered at value, bath and sa-
naries, must sell quickly and offers solicited.
Linden Ave., S.E., near Linden ave. & E.
dewey, water, gas, electric, central heat,
on car line, elevated on 48x140 ft. east front,
\$5,000 on easy terms.

RICHARDSON, N.W., 3-r. cottage on lot
60x100 ft., \$100 cash, balance \$25 cash and
\$10 per month. This is the place to buy
and save your wages monthly.

100 ACRES at Trappeville, 5 miles from Kim-
berly house, \$4,000, or will exchange for
EDGEMOOD LOTS on electric line 50x150
ft. each, for \$550 each, payable \$25 cash and
\$10 per month, with 8 per cent interest.

EDGEMOOD HOME complete, new Srs., 2-

14-R. DWELLING on corner lot 72x72 ft., Old Wheat and Hilliard sts., renting at \$34

LETTA, GA.—8 1-2 acres with
g on Atlanta st., Marietta, G

A mile thirde main depot, accommodation
 trains stop at door, one-acre lawn, 2-r. ser-
 vants' quarters, chicken house, large greenhouse,
 good windmill; very desirable home, for
 \$75,000.
 E. BAKER ST., corner Butler st., 6-r. dwell-
 ing on lot 35x100 ft. \$1,400.
 HOMES IN BALTIMORE BLOCK, between
 W. Peachtree and Spring sts., on easy terms.
 PLACE YOUR REAL ESTATE with us for
 sale or exchange, or see us if you wish to
 buy in the city or elsewhere.
 GOODE & BECK,
 Corner Peachtree and Marietta Sts.
 W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No.

New 8-room, 2-story, model house, built with every care, all ready to move in, close to Washington street, on Georgia avenue, which is destined to be one of the most desirable residence streets in the city; electric cars at the door and four lines within two blocks.

he first floor are vestibule hall, dining room, butler's pantry

room, kitchen, lavatory and closet, stairway in back hall, side and front entrance to the house.

Up stairs are four large bedrooms, with dressing room and closet to each, large trunk-room and bathroom.

Attic finished for storing away surplus goods.

Electric call bells in every room, beautiful hard-wood mantels, with tiled hearths and facings, handsome gas fixtures, tiled walks to rear and side entrances.

The most approved sanitary plumbing—water can be turned off in the house to drain enter-

Handsome stained glass windows in front room and on stair landing. The entire house beautifully finished in hard oil, except kitchen. To an approved purchaser, we offer at a price that is less than you could build one for, viz: \$5,500; only \$650 cash, \$40 per month for 50 months, together with a 5-year mortgage for \$2,500.

W. M. SCOTT &

GEORGE WARE,
No. 2 South Broad St.

\$1,800—New 5-room cottage, south side, 59x
00, alley on east, \$100 cash, balance \$25 per
month.

\$2,000—5-room cottage, Orange street, alle
ne side and rear, 50x140, Belgian block, sewer
later and gas.

\$2,000—5-room house, McDaniel street, 25x
00; \$50 cash, balance to suit.

\$850—Store and 3-room house, 42x162, very
cheap.

\$1,200—Peachtree street, 50x162; \$300 cash
will sell 100x275 for \$1,300.

\$8,500—Whitehall street, splendid 8-room
house, corner lot, biggest bargain out.

\$2,000—5-room house, Highland avenue,
45x50, Belgian block and ear line; \$100 cash
and \$25 per month.

\$2,400—5-room house, Woodward avenue,
corner lot, 50x134; close in.

\$1,000—Decatur street, 25x85, corner lot,
cheap.

\$1,000—Elizewood avenue, corner lot, close

—9-room house on Marietta street
of land. This is a beauty.

\$2,000—Groom house, West End, 75x200,
inlaid and on easy payments.
\$1,250—Park avenue, 50x200; a perfect gem,
have a beautiful house and lot on Luckie
street to exchange for farm. I also have a
number of farms to exchange for city
property.

ANSLEY BROS.
REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

apital avenue—Beautiful lot 51x190, this side of Glenn street. Obligated to be sold in next few days and somebody will get an elegant bargain on easy terms. The low price will astound you.

Beautiful Inman Park lot, 100 ft.
Property on north side Kensington

\$25.—Property on South Side, facing S. E.
 4.—Beautiful lot near Boulevard, on Johnson
 ave.
 5.—Boulevard lot, near Highland ave, 50
 feet front.
 6.—Houston st. lot, near Jackson, fronting
 two streets, and must be sold; cheap.
 7.—Washington Heights—Beautiful lot that we
 can sell on easiest kind of terms and for
 very small cash payment.
 8.—Capital ave. lot 513197, near Ga. ave.
 9.—Front foot for West Peachtree lot; cheap.
 10.—A lot of 5 rooms; lot 50K290, rent-
 ing for \$8 per month; lot fronts two streets.

1,000—For a piece of central property; very desirable.
 5,500—For a 60-acre farm just out of limits of Decatur; 5-room house, nice orchard.
 2,200—6-13 acres and new 6-room house, near 5-mile circle; beautiful country home.
 600—For a lot fronting Ga. R. R. at Decatur, 75x300.
 400—5-room cottage and nice lot, near insti-

at Decatur; house new; fronts du

Acres at Icatator fronting Ga. R. R., only
\$250 per acre; a bargain for any one.
Money to loan on city real estate.
Office, 12 E. Alabama st. Telephone 303.

THE FIRST DAY

Was One of Interest in Both the Senate and House.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE READ

What His Excellency Had to Say to the Legislature.

FERGUSON INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION

That Caused Considerable Talk on the Quiet in the House—The Routine Work in Both Houses.

The first day of the fifty which the general assembly of Georgia will sit passed without special event beyond the reception and reading of the message from his excellency, the governor.

A little stir was created in the house by the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Ferguson calling upon Georgia representatives in congress to work for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but beyond that the work was of routine character.

For some hours prior to the time set for the assembling of the legislature yesterday morning the corridors and rotunda of the statehouse buzzed with cheerful and animated activity. To the casual spec-



OPENING WITH PRAYER.

tator it was a scene of peculiar and absorbing interest, typical of every phase of Georgia life. Good fellowship was the order of the hour and in every nook and corner there were jovial greetings between those who had seen service in the legislative chambers before and were now grasping hands for the first time in twelve months. Incidents of former battles on the floor were pleasantly recalled, old jokes were cracked and the vaulted hallways of the great granite pile rang with peal after peal of good natured laughter.

There were a notably large number of visitors present, from abroad, considering the fact that there was no business of special significance on the tapis and no election contests of special moment, and they wandered about the building in little groups and helped to complete the general ensemble of the scene.

As special leaders of the house and senate appeared they were hailed with delight. In the committee rooms the star story tellers of the session were springing a few of their newest yarns and as the hour of assembling drew near those members who had bills to present at once hunted up their desks and began to get their papers in order.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

What He Had to Say to the Members of the Legislature.

The message of the governor, which was read in both houses, was as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives—Since your adjournment, something less than a year ago, the affairs of this state, together with the people of our common country, have suffered from the effects of an unusual and long continued financial straits.

If such money panics can occur when our harvests are abundant, and no legitimate causes are easily apparent, it behooves the representatives of the people to inquire into the conditions that make them possible.

Under such conditions there must be in our midst some power, somewhere, able to analyze and destroy, at will, the common interest and the common good.

Such dangerous influence, if it exist, should not only be inquired into and removed, but it should be absolutely destroyed. No conditions of class can justify the growth of a power within the government greater than the people who make the government.

Without reference to the matters which have, as yet, claimed the attention of our national congress, in extraordinary session as being beyond the pale of state authority, I deem it proper to say to you that, in my candid judgment, the most, if not all the ills that affect the country today, come to us, directly or indirectly, from the dangerous and pernicious policy of the general government known as protection. The time has come in the history of our people when this policy must be rebuked, as contrary to the spirit of free government, and not authorized by the organic law that made the American system.

Adopted at the beginning for revenue, it has become a source of weakness to our people, and a source of poverty to our country. It has made us dependent upon the whims of a foreign market, and it has made us a nation of paupers.

It is gratifying to know that the political party now in power stands committed to repeal its resultant, unconstitutional tax which destroys the equality of right among citizens and builds a system of centralized government.

Not content with denying the rights of the individual in trade, the general government has advanced to the further denial of the rights of the states in their use of money as established before the adoption of the constitution of the United States and fully recognized, authorized and guaranteed in that fundamental law of our system.

It is equally gratifying to know that the present federal congress is pledged to repeal the protected monopoly of money also, and to the states the opportunity for a new and development commensurate with

their resources and their unrestrained energy and will.

No tax was ever imposed by the federal government upon the issue of state banks until the necessities of war demanded the revenue. This tax was levied then, first, as upon manufacturers, for revenue, and finally, for protection to our national infant industries by prohibiting the rights of the state in money.

The authority extended by the national government to certain citizens to invest their money in government bonds; deposit them with the United States treasury, receive a warrant and have issued 90 per cent of the face value in bills for circulation, was not enough to guarantee the success of a money monopoly, if state banks of issue were tolerated by the general government. Therefore, state banks of issue needed to be suppressed and a monopoly created for national currency under protection by the government. The tax was levied, the rights of state banks to issue bills under state authority were destroyed, and protected money monopoly now exists more than all else, the liberties of the people.

Little, if any, revenue was ever collected on state issue, and yet the majority of the supreme court of the United States held that it was not within their jurisdiction to protect state banks against this wholesale slaughter, saying, further, such banks must look alone to congress for relief.

Congress is now in session, and to congress must appeal for an equal chance against protected monopoly in the currency, called for panics and the consequent distress of the people.

I recommend, therefore, in anticipation of such action by congress as is guaranteed by the democratic platform, such legislation as will charter state banks of issue, upon such safe conditions, without federal interference or control, as will secure their credit beyond question and furnish to the bill-holder absolute and perfect protection.

When this is done our people will get money at a fair rate of interest when they need it, and the states will furnish an elastic currency that will expand and contract as our business needs demand; prices of products will not be reduced because of scarcity of money, and congestion and contraction will be an impossibility under our financial system.

By independent state action, solvent country, state and municipal, as well as national bonds and cash resources can be used with perfect security for the redemption of state bank bills. In this way our financial basis will be broadened and, with the protection of the government removed from monopolies, whether in manufactures or money, we will have sound and abundant money for the state and prosperity and content for the citizen.

Tax Returns. The returns for taxation for the last year were \$52,000,000, or a decrease of \$12,000,000 over the preceding year. There has also been a decrease of 534,023 acres in the acreage of the state. The tax system is undoubtedly faulty and a greater uniformity in the returns is essential. A full and fair return means a low tax rate and is a needed reform.

Education. The falling off in tax values will reduce the amount of the school fund to \$8,000,000, and an additional appropriation is necessary. Some provision should be made to pay the teachers quarterly and avoid the discount they now suffer for. A special tax for one year is recommended to meet these salaries.

Teachers Institutes. Consideration is asked for some plan for the establishment of one or more normal schools for the training of teachers. Georgia is far behind other states in this feature. The Peabody fund should also be increased by suitable appropriation.

Reformatory. Some place, other than the penitentiary or county jails, should be provided for the incarceration of children and some misdeeders. The disgrace of confinement and the wicked influences which surround the child in the penitentiary prevent reformation. The object of the reformatory should be reform as well as confinement at hard labor. The state has an interest in every child who rears. Every child made out of what is material for a vicious, bad citizen is an immense advantage to the state as a self-governing body.

When it is considered that several hundred such citizens can be made from such material every year, the effect upon the population of the state is easily seen. As such citizens are producers of wealth, the money incident to their reformation would be profitable to the state.

In state prison there are 2,168 convicts confined. Of these 375, or 12 per cent, are below the age of eighteen. Of these latter 141 are below the age of sixteen. Of these 141 are below the age of fifteen. Of these 141 are below the age of fourteen. Of these 141 are below the age of thirteen. Of these 141 are below the age of twelve. Of these 141 are below the age of eleven. Of these 141 are below the age of ten. Of these 141 are below the age of nine. Of these 141 are below the age of eight. Of these 141 are below the age of seven. Of these 141 are below the age of six. Of these 141 are below the age of five. Of these 141 are below the age of four. Of these 141 are below the age of three. Of these 141 are below the age of two. Of these 141 are below the age of one. Of these 141 are below the age of zero.

Below the age of ten our law hardly recognizes the responsibility of a child, and sometimes tolerates, if it does not excuse, his crime. With a degree of indulgence we leave him to his fate, a chance to society. He will be a source of trouble to the state, and a burden to the public weal by suitable legislation, not only for restraint, but for reform.

If the state owes a duty to its children, born and reared in poverty and crime, it does owe to society the best protection against their lawlessness and violence. The best protection must be reached, not so much through the punishment of the criminal as the prevention of crime.

The last United States census reports 45,000 criminals confined in the prisons of the states. Of these 5 per cent of this number, the same census reports 15,000 young convicts in reformatories for correction. Of this number our state does not report one. Our young convicts are thrust into chain-gangs for criminal training, and subsequently transferred to the penitentiary for further development and education in crime.

It is for the general assembly to say whether this stain shall longer remain upon the state. The policy commended for consideration is not an untried experiment. For many years it has been a part of the penal system many states, with good results to the peace and good order of society, and an elevated standard of civilization.

The records of a majority of the leading reformatories of the United States show that more than 70 per cent of those turned out from juvenile reformatories became law-abiding citizens.

The lack of all official supervision over convicts leased by counties to private individuals merits immediate attention. The abuses are many and outrageous and the same supervision should be given to prisoners leased by the state should be provided for.

Penitentiary. A revision of the penal laws is recommended with a view of reducing the minimum punishment for certain offenders. Many convicts are granted this year were by reason of this minimum being out of proportion to the offense.

Our Jury System. Some complaints of unsatisfactory service from grand and traverse jurors have been made in the two great number of exemptions. Public service rewarded by such exemption should be compensated in some other way.

Board of Health. The establishment of a state board of health is strongly urged. The intervention of the federal authorities in epidemics is not in harmony with the principles of our government, and while all praise is due the success of

the national board, the state should care for its own.

Western and Atlantic. The temporary appointment of a special attorney for this road was recommended, at the last session, to report to the general assembly the condition of the state's property on its line. Hon. W. A. Little was appointed and his continued employment is recommended for the present.

A request is reported from the state of Ohio for the engine known as "General" to be preserved as a monument to the bravery of the Georgia heroes who rescued "General" from the raiders.

The annual report of the condition of the Western and Atlantic railroad is submitted. It shows total receipts \$1,396,300.42; total expenses, \$955,540.35; net earnings, \$440,759.07; rental, \$420,012.12; taxes, \$9,048.23; balance, \$10,699.24. There has also been expended in maintenance \$180,675.62. A new shop has been erected at Atlanta and extensive improvements made.

Geological Survey. An extra expense was incurred this year in printing the report of State Geologist Spencer. The report should be considered by the assembly. Professor W. S. Yeates was appointed state geologist and S. A. McCallie and P. P. King assistants.

State Library. There is great lack of room in the state library. This should receive attention. The immediate purchase of 100 codes and 300 form books is urged for the use of the officers of the state.

The publication of from 100 to 200 copies each of the first ten volumes published in the state (volumes 66 to 75), is recommended. An amendment of the law requiring such publication is also advised.

The donation by Dr. Robert Battey of a number of valuable volumes is acknowledged.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Ferguson's Resolution—New Bills Introduced—Routine Work.

Sharp at 10 o'clock Speaker Pro Tem. John B. McCallie, of Bibb, tapped the gavel and the house came to order. The session was opened with a fervent and eloquent prayer by the chaplain, Rev. R. A. Eakes, of Newton, and Speaker B. McCallie briefly addressed the members.

Speaker B. McCallie in substance said: Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I regret very much to announce that the distinguished and popular speaker of this house is confined to his room at the hotel with sudden and painful attack of sickness, which he has been unable to overcome.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, on your return to your seats in this house. The smile of prosperity is upon your faces and the light of hope and confidence is in your eyes. May you legislate in the spirit of the motto of this grand old commonwealth, which advises wisdom in your councils, justice in your decisions and moderation in your sentiments. May your session be happy and pleasant, and your deliberations redound to the glory and peace of the state and the advancement and prosperity of our commonwealth.

Mr. Smith, of Gwinnett, then moved that the customary committee of three be appointed to notify the senate that the house was in session and ready for the transaction of business. The motion was carried and the chair appointed the following gentlemen: W. T. Smith, of Gwinnett; J. J. Doonan, of Chatham, and C. B. Battle, of Muscogee.

Upon motion, Messrs. Cummings, Merriam, Martin, Hodges and Fleming were appointed as a committee to act in conjunction with that selected by the senate for the purpose of notifying the governor that the legislature was in session and awaited any communication.

New Members Sworn In. The speaker then invited the new members present to step to the desk of the clerk and take the oath of office. They were seven in number: Hon. James F. O'Neill, of Fulton, succeeding Hon. Harvey Johnson, present consul to Antwerp; Mr. H. M. Gainer, of Chatham, succeeding Mr. Thompson, deceased; Mr. B. H. Williams, of Harris, succeeding Mr. Hudson, deceased; Mr. Riley, of Gwinnett, succeeding Mr. Trammell, resigned; Mr. B. H. Brown, of Fowles, succeeding Mr. Pickle, deceased; Mr. D. J. Bailey, of Griffin, succeeding Judge J. I. Hall, now assistant United States attorney general; and Hon. Milton A. Candler, of DeKalb, succeeding Mr. Stewart, deceased.

These gentlemen advanced to the rail where the oath was read and the Bible passed from one to another to be kissed.

Fulton County's Bills. The routine of new business was then proceeded with.

Mr. O'Neill presented a bill providing that live stock insurance companies doing business in this state on the assessment plan, make a faithful record of the required of other insurance companies and be subject to the laws governing them.

Mr. Martin, of Fulton, introduced four bills of special interest. The first was his bill for the reformation of the penitentiary.

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valued throughout the country for the past two years and realized largely a profit on the sale of the land. The land was sold at a profit of \$100,000.

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He is, of course, specially interested in the judgment fight in his circuit. He was compelled, however, to leave the city last evening.

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Old Time Methods

of treating Colds and Coughs were based on the idea of suppression. We now know that "feeding a cold" is good doctrine.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites, a rich fat-food, cures the most stubborn cough when ordinary medicines have failed. Pleasant to take; easy to digest.

Prepared by Scott & Borne, N. Y. All druggists.

CURED BY MAIL.

Mrs. J. L. Jones, No. 1301 East Fifth avenue, Knoxville, Tenn., makes this statement:

"I had a case of chronic catarrh which had left me in such a weakened state that I had made up my mind there was no relief this side of the grave. I had been treated by prominent physicians and paid out large sums of money in the hopes of getting relief, but to no avail."

"As a drowning person grasps at a straw, I took every medicine that was advertised, and the remedies that were suggested, and consulted some of the so-called 'specialists' whose advertisements are to be found in every paper, until I became disgusted and gave up all hope. It got so bad that I was told that I had galling consumption. I gradually began to waste away and was in this state when I read the advertisement of Dr. Abel. Being in such condition as to preclude the idea of going to Atlanta, I wrote Dr. Abel and stated my case to him without daring to hope of even a faint relief. Dr. Abel answered he could save me and I commenced treatment, and now, thank God, I am enjoying good health and am completely cured. Dr. Abel certainly understood my case. I can truly recommend him to all people who suffer from that dreadful disease, catarrh. I will answer anybody that chooses to write to me in regard to my case."

"A NEW LEASE OF LIFE."

MISS ANNIE BOBO, 507-12 MARQUETTE ST.

Miss Annie Bobo, 507-12 Marquette street, says:

"I had a ringing noise in the ears, with defective hearing, nose stopped up and secretions falling into throat, weak eyes, headache, a tickling sensation in the throat, a dry, hacking cough. My throat and nose always felt raw on rising. There was a bad taste in the mouth, a swimming in the head and no appetite for breakfast. I had a terrible pain in the small of my back and bearing down pains in front."

"I endorse Dr. Abel's treatment and heartily recommend him to all those who suffer with any form of catarrh, or any disease peculiar to my sex, for he has relieved me of a world of suffering and given me a new lease on life."

To the Public.

The Abel Medical Institute has no branch offices of connection with any smaller institution in this city or elsewhere.

Formerly Dr. Abel was in charge of the Copeland Institute, in Adams street, in New York. He enjoyed the confidence and patronage of a large number of afflicted people, to whom relief was given in all cases and permanent restoration to health in very many others.

To the record Dr. Abel refers with a sense of justified pride. Seeing a field of still increased usefulness to suffering humanity before him, and a greater measure of honor and profit in the future, he severed his connection with the institution referred to, and in entering the new field has no desire to detract from the one whose record was good while in his charge.

Five Dollars a Month.

Remember that five dollars will pay for treatment, with all medicines and advice, for an cure. The fee has been advanced, and applies to all patients.

SPECIALTIES.—Catarrh, all diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and lungs, nervous diseases, blood diseases, skin diseases, diseases of women and children, all chronic and special diseases.

Our Mail System.

We have adopted a system by which our out-of-town patients are treated with most remarkable success, through correspondence and symptom blanks. Our symptom blank enables us to diagnose and understand a case thoroughly. Symptom blanks free to all patients. A correspondence strictly confidential and consultation free.

ABEL MEDICAL INSTITUTE. G. C. Abel, M. D., Physician in Charge, Room 2, second floor of Grant building, corner Broad and Marietta streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Take the elevator, or walk up one flight of stairs. Entrance from the Broad street side.

Office Hours—9 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday Hours—9:30 to 11 a. m.

Tickets for the "Bom-bardment of Rio" and fireworks display at Exposition grounds Thursday and Friday nights, October 26th and 27th, to be had at Miller's news depot and Silverman's new cigar store.

The Direct World's Fair Line. **MOON ROUTE** CLEVELAND, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.

Are you going to the world's fair or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so ask your ticket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, Kentucky, Hamilton and Dayton and Moon, Elgin, through cars with Pullman vestibule trains to Chicago via Louisville and Cincinnati, with magnificent parlor, dining and sleeping cars.

H. H. REED, Gen. Pass Agent, Chicago, Ill. **H. H. MOORE, General Manager.**



THE LADY LOBBYIST.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered Monday, October 24, 1893.

REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION

By Peoples and Stevens, Reporters for the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Western Union Telegraph Company v. Patrick. Before Judge Westmoreland. City court of Atlanta.

The sender of a telegraphic message having erroneously given the address of the addressee as a particular street number in a city, and the telegraph company having promptly carried the message to that number and being unable to deliver it because the addressee was not to be found there, the sender is not entitled to recover of the company the penalty prescribed by the act of 1887 (Acts 1887, p. 11), unless it affirmatively appears that the company knew the proper address of the addressee or could have readily ascertained the same. If upon examination of the directory the initials of the addressee given in the message were found in the directory, although the name of the addressee was not to be found, the company would not, in order to escape the penalty, be bound to send the message to the person whose name in the directory was the same as that of the addressee, although in point of fact this person was really the addressee, whose name, as set out in the directory, corresponded to one of the initials in the address, the other initial appearing in the directory.

Judgment reversed.
Digby, Reed & Berry, for plaintiff in error.
Carter & Barnes, contra.

Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company v. Hardage. Before Judge Westmoreland. City court of Atlanta.

1. It appearing that the conductor of defendant's car was informed that the plaintiff and her child were sick when they boarded the car, and that the conductor allowed the plaintiff to testify that she took the car because of the sickness of herself and child, or that her husband desired her to take the car.

2. There was no error in allowing the plaintiff to testify that at the place where she was elected from the car there was no protection for ladies or strangers with reference to the fact that the absence of such protection was not alleged in the declaration.

3. In an action by a married woman against a common carrier for wrongful expulsion from a car, section 2066 of the code may apply both in letter and in spirit, but the terms of section 2067 are not literally applicable, though the intent of the section, except as to considering the worldly circumstances of the parties, is applicable in so far as injury to the feelings is concerned.

4. In view of the evidence in the record, it was error for the presiding judge to make no allusion whatever to any issue between the plaintiff and the defendant, and none whatever to the issue which might be embraced in the evidence.

5. A request to charge that "the jury must find a verdict on the acts of negligence alleged in the declaration" is reversible error, except as to considering the worldly circumstances of the parties, is applicable in so far as injury to the feelings is concerned.

6. Judgment reversed.
N. J. & T. A. Hammond for plaintiff in error.
Hutchinson & Key, contra.

Tomkins v. Compton. Before Judge Westmoreland. City court of Atlanta.

1. Under the laws of the State, in the absence of express statutory authority, there can be no consolidation of the stock of one corporation with that of another, so as to create a consolidated company composed of the stockholders of both corporations; and to attempt such a consolidation is a violation of the law.

2. Where, in contemplation of such an illegal scheme and for the purpose of carrying it into effect, the stock of one corporation is sold to some of those in the other, and are to be paid therefor in part by a transfer of stock of the corporation, the sale is tainted with the element of illegality on the part of the seller as well as the buyer; and if the consolidated company is not formed and never issues any stock, and because of the illegality of the scheme the stock is returned to the seller, the stock is tainted with the illegality which attached to the contract of sale, and for that reason the contract is void.

3. One who purchases promissory notes or bonds founded upon a consideration illegal and contrary to public policy, with full knowledge of the facts, takes them subject to the defenses which might be urged against the original paper.

4. The court erred in striking the defendant's special plea, in so far as they rested on the element of illegality.

Judgment reversed.
Alex C. King and William B. Farley for plaintiff in error.
Goodwin & Westmoreland contra.

Fletcher v. The State. Before Judge R. H. Clark. Fulton superior court.

The evidence, though not absolutely conclusive, was sufficient to authorize the verdict; and the same having been approved by the trial judge, this court will not control his discretion in refusing to grant a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.
Harrison & Gowdy, for plaintiff in error.
C. D. Hill, solicitor general, contra.

McGarr v. The State. Before Judge MacDonell. City court of Savannah.

1. Objections to the admission of evidence, not stating what the evidence objected to was, cannot be considered.

2. The evidence was sufficient to sustain the conviction, and there was no error in refusing to grant a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.
Ed R. McKeithan, by brief, for plaintiff in error.
W. W. Fraser, solicitor general, by brief, contra.

Dean v. The State. Before Judge Bartlett. Bibb superior court.

1. Where there is no affidavit by the accused or his counsel that the alleged facts discovered evidence was unknown at the time of trial, a new trial will not be granted on the ground of error discovered after trial.

2. The evidence warranted the verdict. There was no error in any of the rulings or charges of the court complained of, nor in denying a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.
Estes & Friel, for plaintiff in error.
W. H. Felton, Jr., solicitor general, by brief, contra.

Pearson v. The State. Before Judge Bartlett. Bibb superior court.

The bill of exceptions having been served on the 5th day of August and the record not having been transmitted to this court until August 22d, the writ of error must be dismissed. It affirmatively appearing that the case was not brought to this court within the time prescribed by law, Acts of 1890-91, vol. 1, page 108; code, section 2213, Callaway v. The State, 16 S. E. Rep. 379.

Writ of error dismissed.
M. G. Bayne, by brief, for plaintiff in error.
W. H. Felton, Jr., solicitor general, by brief, contra.

Dove v. The State. Before Judge Bartlett. Bibb superior court.

The bill of exceptions having been served on July 28th and the record not having been transmitted to this court until August 22d, being more than fifteen days from the date of such service, the case has not been brought to this court in the manner prescribed by law, and the writ of error must be dismissed. Acts of 1890-91, vol. 1, page 108; code, section 2213, Callaway v. The State, 16 S. E. Rep. 379.

Writ of error dismissed.
R. C. Jordan and R. L. Anderson, for plaintiff in error.
W. H. Felton, Jr., solicitor general, by brief, contra.

THAT GREAT WHEEL.

A Fac-Simile of the Monumental Midway Wonder.

EISENMAN BROTHERS' WINDOW

Made of Steel and Operated by Electricity, the Famous Ferris Wheel May Now Be Seen on Whitehall Street.

Nearly every Atlanta visitor to the world's fair enjoyed the exhilarating sensation of riding on the Ferris wheel. The grand panorama of the grounds, that kaleidoscope of gilded domes and waving banners, is, indeed, a sight never to be forgotten. As the car rises the endless vision of boundless prairie, the bustling city, the peaceful villages and prosperous communities cannot fail to create in the bosom of the American a feeling of genuine patriotism and impress the foreigner with a true realization of the glorious wonders that church and state have carried forth in the very midst of the fantastic Midway to the sounds of its symbols and turrets, up and up until the various buildings, with their myriad dazzling lights loom out of the dark background of Lake Michigan's placid waters, and on and on until the great white palaces far beneath appear like phantoms castles wreathed in dancing sheets of electric fire. It is a glimpse of fairyland—a sight such as poets in their tender moments have attempted to describe.

When a few years hence the scholars of the world will have carefully weighed the triumphs of a fading century, the name of G. W. G. Ferris will be enrolled upon the scroll of fame by the side of those of Edison, Morse and Fulton. In the face of the cynical doubtings of his fellow engineers, of the most adverse criticism of the world in general and at the outfall of nearly half a million dollars, he single-handedly conceived and carried out the world's greatest piece of machinery it had ever seen, and along with it one of the most marvellous exhibitions of that century.

The Ferris wheel, the Eiffel tower, the bridges, the Eiffel tower of the Paris exposition and the numerous mechanical and engineering achievements of recent years, all great in the day, pale into insignificance when compared to the magnificent Ferris wheel on the Midway Plaisance.

Perhaps that is why Eisenman Bros. conceived the idea of constructing an exact fac-simile in miniature of the marvellous wheel and placing it in one of their large windows for the pleasure and education of those who could not go to Chicago.

This firm has always been credited with originality in methods of advertising, and their last stroke of genius makes the fact doubly appreciated by the general public.

Only a cursory glance at the big crowds gathered in front of this attractive window to watch the ponderous revolutions and enjoy the brilliant illumination of this celebrated massive affair.

Eisenman Bros. may feel well rewarded for their enterprise and large expenditure by the continuous interest the passing throngs manifest in their wonderful display.

At the Columbian exposition last Wednesday 50,000 persons were accommodated on this revolving chariot of steel, and a single accident occurred. The grand transportation, and yet it is not more imposing than grand retailing. Those who still ride in primitive stage coaches and ferry boats and others who have no adequate conception of a progressive clothing business, would do well to go view Eisenman Bros' window and then step inside the store and witness the whirl of trade that hardly ever ceases.

The wheel is an inert mass of dead weight compared to the activity of the aisles within that keeps this firm at the head of progress.

In the combination of art and industry and in the application of manufacturing processes, Eisenman Bros. lead all competitors. In many directions and ways, men with brains and souls, and men with hands and hearts, have been thinking and acting for humanity. Here in Atlanta, sturdiness and cobwebs no longer command a premium.

Eisenman Bros. for years have had a retail clothing establishment that has no parallel in the south. It is one of the best in this section of the country that manufactures and sells direct to the retail trade. By this means, the jobber's profit is saved to the consumer. Of course, their yearly sales are immense.

INFLUENCES OF A CLUB.

Five Cases Are Pending Against Him and He Will Be Sent to Jail.

Spartanburg, S. C., October 25.—(Special.)—C. P. Barrett, the lawyer who is charged with a wholesale swindling business and numerous offenses against the United States postal laws, was released on bail last night, his surety being a man by the name of Griffin, of Pickens county, who is related to Barrett by marriage.

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For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart disease, take Lemon Elixir.

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Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozier, Atlanta, Ga.

Surgeon R. and D. R. R.

Atlanta, Ga., September 20, 1893.—To certify that I have been selling "Smith's" for four years, and in entire satisfaction, and have also used it in my practice with best results. A. B. R. D. L. M. D.

An Eminent Soldier and Statesman Speaks.

Mr. A. K. Hawkes—Dear Sir: The pantheistic glasses you furnished me some time since have given excellent satisfaction. I have tested them by use and must say they are unsurpassed in clearness and brilliancy by any that I have ever worn. Respectfully, JOHN B. GORDON.

Ex-Governor of Georgia.

All eyes tested at 12 Whitehall street, headquarters for the U. S.

The Berlitz School of Languages, 17 E. Cain

The best native teachers have been engaged to teach French, Spanish and German. The Berlitz method is the only practical way of learning thoroughly by speaking, reading and writing a foreign language.

In order to grade the students, new classes are formed every week. Trial lessons free. Write for circular or apply to:

ED. COLLINGS, Directors.

Beckham's Pills are better than mineral water.

Buy no sausage as J. Tye & Co.'s unless marked—made by J. Tye & Co., Atlanta. There are other parties shipping sausage from Atlanta as Tye & Co.'s sausage. Look out for the swindler.

oct-24-31 J. TYE & CO.

LADIES.

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KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

IF YOU WANT A RIBBON THAT WILL TIE WITHOUT CREASING OR BREAKING THE SILK, ASK FOR THE



SATIN EDGE FAILLE.

E. S. J. & CO.
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Novels in the "Madison Square" Series, 25 cents, by the best authors in the world. Ask for them.

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COLIN OGSTON, Manager.

Growers of Choice Flowers.

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Greenhouses at Brookwood 3-1/2 miles out on Peachtree road. Visitors cordially invited to inspect stock. For shipments solicited. Telephone 137 or 48. oct-24-1m

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LIQUOR CO.,

7-13 Decatur st., Atlanta, Ga.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Liquors, Wines, Beers, Etc.

Orders Solicited. Phone 48.

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

And Branch Store 201 Peters Street.

Is now receiving his summer supply of jelly, preserves, marmalades, etc., and is

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EDUCATIONAL.

Cons'd'n of GOLDEN RITE & ST. JAMES' BROS. COLL. & COLLEGE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Business College

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Penmanship, &c. More than 100 graduates in business in Atlanta. Also, in Savannah, Ga. and in New York City.

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in china and oil painting. WED. 12-13 PRESENTS on hand and done to order. Art materials at bottom prices. W. L. LACETT, 83 1-2 Whitehall St. oct-15 to dec 25

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ATLANTA, GA.

Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, English, Art, etc., taught.

Over 6,000 graduates in positions. Twenty teachers in faculty. Handsome catalogue free.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

(GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISIONS.)

From Washington 7:30 am To Charleston 6:30 am
From Charleston 6:30 am To Washington 7:30 am
From Savannah 6:45 am To Savannah 8:00 am
From Savannah 8:00 am To Savannah 6:45 am

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

From Savannah 7:45 am To Savannah 8:00 am
From Savannah 8:00 am To Savannah 7:45 am
From Macon 10:25 am To Macon 4:00 pm
From Macon 4:00 pm To Macon 10:25 am

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Marietta 8:40 am To Nashville 8:00 am
From Nashville 8:00 am To Marietta 8:40 am
From Chattanooga 10:30 am To Chattanooga 4:30 pm
From Chattanooga 4:30 pm To Chattanooga 10:30 am

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT R

Diamonds,
Watches,
Solid Silver,
Bridal Presents,
Engraving Wedding
Invitations.

J. P. STEVENS & Bro.,
47 Whitehall street.

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b's.
"b & b."

of course they're busy, why shouldn't they be? You want your money's worth—they give you that and more, the best "dollar a quart" whisky on earth, "cleveland club rye," absolutely pure, seven years old.

bluthenthal & bickart,
"b. & b.,"
whiskies, etcetra, marietta and forsyth, at the new bridge.
"canadian club."
"schlitz beer, genuine."
"four aces whisky."

HERE ARE SOME
Of the names of patrons furnished
with our Product during the last
thirty days:

Mr. John W. Grant, Peachtree street, Atlanta.
Mr. Green T. Dodd, Washington street, Atlanta.
E. D. Latta, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.
Mr. Will A. Barber, Chester, S. C.
Mr. A. L. Mitchell, Athens, Ga.
Mr. Julius A. Horne, Milledgeville, Ga.
Professor J. N. Whitner, Lake City, Fla.
and many others in all parts of the country.
MAY MANTLE CO.,
115, 117, 119 W. Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga.

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POPULAR JEWELERS.

Watches,
Diamonds,
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Fine Goods at low-
est possible prices.

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Next to High's.

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DEALER IN
Fine Vehicles and Harness
Horse and Dray Covers,
No. 27 WEST ALABAMA STREET.
Full line of Horse Blankets and
Fur and Plush Robes.

Telephone 782.
Agent for the Birmingham Wagon Com-
pany, Birmingham, N. Y., celebrated make
of fine buggies, surreys and spring wagons.
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COAL
CREEK
COAL
\$4 per 2,000 lbs.
GEORGIA ICE CO.,
Telephone 794.
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For Men Only.
DR. A. W. KRUMM,
The German Specialist.
Is Permanently Located at
51½ SOUTH BROAD ST.

And can be consulted, free of charge, on all
chronic, private and nervous diseases, such as
syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, stricture, lost
manhood, night losses, piles and all un-
natural discharges. He supplies all of his
own medicines, which cure when all others
fail. He has been in this city for the last five
months and is well endorsed by all who have
tried him. He is also a German graduate of
ten years' experience and the fortunate possessor
of many great valuable medicines, en-
tirely unknown to the profession of this
country. He makes a sure cure or no charge.
No incurable cases undertaken; no injurious
drugs. Go at once and give him a trial and
be convinced. His medicines are all very
reasonable and in reach of all.
oct 17-20m 51 1/2 South Broad Street.

GEORGIA'S SUIT.

She Brings a Complaint Against the
Belt Line Road,

CLAIMING HER PROPERTY IS DAMAGED.

Filed in the United States Court Yesterday
Morning—Several Moonshiners
Tried and Convicted.

An application to enjoin the receivers of
the Georgia Pacific Railway Company from
operating the belt line between that road
and the Charlotte Air-Line was filed in
the clerk's office in the United States court
yesterday morning.

The receivers for the road as named in
the application are Messrs. Samuel Spencer,
Frederick Huidekoper and Reuben Foster.

The suit is brought in behalf of the state
of Georgia, one of the parties complain-
ant and the Western and Atlantic railroad.
It charges that the belt line was con-
structed by the Georgia Pacific railway
without authority and that its operation
since has been contrary to both law and
equity.

The belt line commences at a point on the
Georgia Pacific railway about three miles
distant from the city and crosses over the
Western and Atlantic track to the Char-
lotte Air-Line road at a point about five
miles north of the union passenger depot.

In the bill filed yesterday morning the
complainants set out that great injury has
been wrought to their property by the
operation of the belt line. They pray for
a perpetual injunction to issue against the
receivers and to this end ask that an order
be issued directing them to show cause
why the injunction should not be granted.
Judge Newman, after reading the bill
yesterday, set the case for a hearing. It
will come up before him for consideration
on the 16th of December. The application
was filed by Messrs. Payne & Tye, W.
A. Little and W. A. Winbush, attorneys
for the complainants.

Several Moonshiners Tried.

A number of moonshiners were tried be-
fore Judge Newman yesterday morning.
Among the number was a colored brother
who testified to a certain state of facts
as a witness in one case and then con-
fessed his testimony when it came to his
own trial before the jury.

It was amusing to hear his explanation.
He saw that he was caught and then made
a desperate effort to get out of the situation.
This only made matters worse and he soon
realized that he had no chance of escape.
The judge sentenced him to a two months'
imprisonment in the Hall county jail.

When the negro heard the sentence he arose
and thanked Judge Newman, as if the
latter had said, "well done, thou good and
faithful servant."

The grand jury is every day turning out
true bills and making work for the district
attorney. The latter, however, has man-
aged to keep up with the docket and during
the last few weeks has made a record
unsurpassed by any district attorney who
has ever filled the position.

The court will be in session for two more
weeks, after which time Judge Newman
will go to Columbus, Ga., to hold court
for a few days. As soon as he returns he
will take up the civil docket.

Judge Pardee, of Savannah, will be in
Atlanta at that time for the purpose of
trying Lewis Redwine. This has not as yet
been officially announced, but the ar-
rangement, it is understood, has already
been made. The trial will probably oc-
cur about the middle of November and
may last for two or three weeks.

All lovers of babies who saw the beauti-
ful oil painting representing the "Awaken-
ing of Love," in the Mellin's Food exhibit
at the world's fair, will be glad to learn
that the world's fair commissioners have
granted to Mellin's Food the highest award
for infants' food—a medal and a diploma.

NOVEMBER FORESHADOWED.

The weather man tells about the tempera-
ture next month.

The weather man has an interesting set
of figures that may serve to indicate the
temperature of the weather next month.
These figures are based upon observations
running back over a period of fifteen years
and all of them are for this latitude. The
statement is carefully prepared and from
the weather man's report the following
points are extracted:

The normal temperature for the last
fifteen years is shown to be 51 degrees.
The warmest November was that of 1890,
with an average temperature of 58 degrees;
the coldest was exactly ten years before
in 1880. The highest temperature during
any November was on the 10th of 1890;
the lowest during any November was on
the 20th of 1889. The average date on
which the first killing frost occurred was
the 7th day of the month.

The average rainfall during the last
fifteen years for the month of November was
four inches. The average number of days
with a rainfall of one inch and over was ten
days. The greatest monthly rainfall was
8.24 inches in 1890; the least was .18
inches in 1890. The greatest amount of
rainfall in any twenty-four hours was
2.54 inches on November 27, 1878.

The average number of cloudless days
was twelve; partly cloudy, ten; cloudy
days, eight. The prevailing wind was from
the northwest. The highest velocity at-
tained by the wind was thirty-seven miles
on the 20th and 27th of November, 1882.

This statement is issued on the authority
of the weather bureau observer, Mr. Park
Morrell, and the observations have all been
carefully made and revised.

The testimonials published in behalf of
Hood's Sarsaparilla are all honest, straight-
forward statements, given and signed by the
people themselves, and nearly all entirely un-
solicited.

FROM THE SECOND STORY.

A Little Baby Falls Twenty-Five Feet in
West End Yesterday Morning.

The little child of Mr. T. J. Middlebrooks
fell from the second story front porch of
his home on Ashby street yesterday morn-
ing.

The baby is only four years old, and at
the time the fall occurred was in charge
of a nurse. The little fellow crawled under
the railing and in looking over lost his
balance and fell to the tiling below. The
escape from instantaneous death borders
on the miraculous.

The force of the fall was only slightly
broken by a narrow ledge which the young
child struck in his downward
flight. He fell upon his head
and left shoulder, and strange to
say, not a bone was broken. A physician
was called in at once, but was unable to
determine just how the baby was injured.
The skull was not fractured nor the spine
dislocated, while even the fragile collar
bone was intact. He was picked up uncon-
scious and was in a comatose condition a
number of hours after the fall.

The name of the child is Vauwyke Mid-
dlebrooks.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary
Complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have
remarkable curative properties. Sold only in
boxes.

Go and carry all the
children to see the "Bom-
bardment of Rio" and the
grand fireworks at expo-
sition grounds Thursday
and Friday nights, Octo-
ber 26th and 27th.



We're After the Youngsters

The bright boys of today will be the men of
tomorrow. We want to get them in the habit
of coming here for Clothing.

Hundreds All-Wool Suits, 4 to 14 years.....\$3.50
Hundreds All-Wool Suits, 4 to 14 years.....\$5.00
Hundreds All-Wool Suits, 4 to 14 years.....\$6.50
Hundreds All-Wool Suits, 4 to 14 years.....\$7.50
Hundreds All-Wool Suits, 4 to 14 years.....\$8.50

Besides giving the best value in the world for
the money we propose to make the acquaintance
of all the Atlanta lads by the free distribution
of Base Balls and Bats, Express Wagons, Min-
strel Harps and Metallophones with the sale of every Suit.

See the Window Display

Our Boys' Clothing department is perfect in every detail. Mothers
or fathers may come and see the boys fitted. There are cosy dressing
rooms here as convenient and private as home.

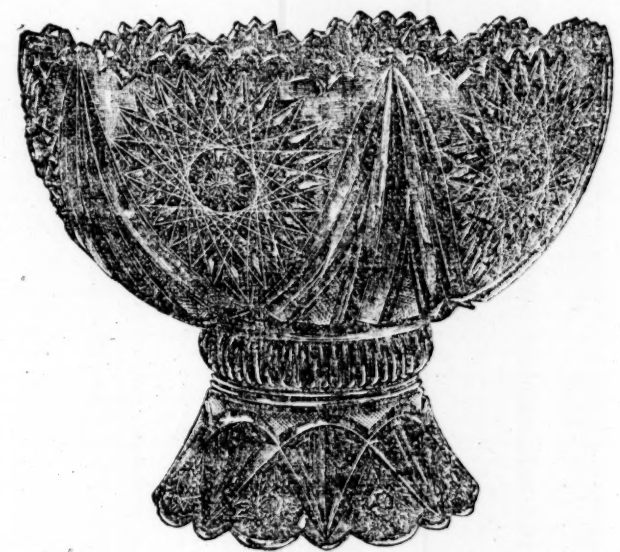
Remember, we do not send Boys' Suits out on approval. That's an
obsolete practise and has been discontinued for the protection of cus-
tomers.

We are proud of the Juvenile department and want you to know it
better.

Eds-Neel Co

'A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A POOR BAR-
GAIN.' MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO



Rich Cut Glassware from the very best makers. A large assortment
to select from.

MAIER & BERKELE
31 & 93 Whitehall Street.

American Plan \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day. European Plan \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day.

HOTEL
ARAGON,
ATLANTA,
GA.

FINEST AND BEST MANAGED HOTEL IN THE SOUTH.
Applications will be received for a limited number of permanent guests at special rates.
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TO RETAIL SHOE DEALERS:

We cordially invite your inspection of our large and select line of
Boots and Shoes.

We handle Shoes at wholesale exclusively and offer you not only the largest stock
in the city to select from, but prices that CANNOT BE MATCHED and styles that
will insure quick sales.
Our stock is complete in everything in the way of Shoes, from the cheapest 20
cents per pair upward, including our well-known brands, the OLD COLONY SHOE
COMPANY'S in men's fine goods and the QUEEN AND CRESCENT SHOE COM-
PANY'S in ladies' fine wear.

We respectfully solicit your Shoe trade and guarantee satisfaction in every par-
ticular. Send us your orders or be sure to see us before you buy. Very truly yours,

COLEMAN, BURDEN & WARTHEN CO.,
Corner Decatur and Pryor Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE NO. 1011.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair.

Best in the world.

\$5.00 \$3.00
\$4.00 \$2.50
\$3.50 \$2.00
\$2.50 \$1.75
\$2.25 \$1.75
\$2.00 \$1.75
FOR BOYS
FOR MISSES

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest
styles, don't pay \$6 to \$8, try my \$3, \$3.50, \$4.00 or
\$5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and
wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear,
do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and
price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.
W. L. DOUGLAS
C. C. RODGERS,
151 Decatur St., Corner Piedmont Ave.,
Atlanta, Ga.

A Guaranteed Cure

FOR THE

Opium Habit.

We guarantee to cure the opium, morphine,
laudum and paregoric habit in fifteen
days, or no pay for treatment, board and
lodging, no matter how long followed nor
quantity taken, nor how many failures may have
been made in efforts to effect a cure. Our
treatment is harmless and leaves the patient
with no need of opium in any form or of any
substitute. Sanitarium at Salt Springs, near
Austell, Ga. Correspondence confidential. Dr.
Vetina's Guarantee. Cure Complete.
or Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga. oct18m

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Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

SOUPS,

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FISH,

HOT & COLD

MEATS,

GAME,

WELSH-
RAREBITS,
&c.

For LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is
highly esteemed in India, and is in my
opinion, the most valuable, as well as
the most wholesome sauce that is made.

Beware of Imitations;

see that you get Lea & Perrins'

Lea & Perrins

Signature on every bottle of the original and genuine

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

SYPHILIS CURE OR

NO PAIN.

Local Guaranty. All stages. Bone Phlegmatism.

Figures and Mucous Patches cured in 2 to 14 days.

Cure permanent, not a patching up. Can be no fail-
ure. Patients cured at 25 cents per bottle. Refer
to Bradstreet and to patients cured. Everything
sent sealed. Write for particulars and prices free.

You will never regret it. GUARANTEE REM-
EDY CO., 153 and 155 Dexter Bldg., 54 Adams
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PREPARE YOURSELF FOR THE WEATHER CLOTHING!

As far as variety is concerned ours is the store
where the toddler in kilt skirts and the heavy weight
of two hundred and fifty pounds meet on equal
footing. Our stock of Men's and Boys' Suits are
just the things for style and comfort. Price, too,
figures largely. Don't lose sight of our Hat and
Furnishing Department. Underwear in immense
variety—warm and comfortable. Not too early to
think of an Overcoat. We have them.

HIRSCH BROS., 44 Whitehall St.

PLANE & FIELD

SELL

AMERICAN
LUMP at \$3.75 PER
TON.

Telephone, No. 354. West Alabama Street and Central Railroad
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COAL \$3.50!

and up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and
most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not
true.

PHONE No. 203. SCIPLE SONS.

R. O. CAMPBELL,

ATLANTA, GA.

Wholesale and Retail Shipper and Dealer in

Anthracite,

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Split,

WHITE FOR PRICES.

ATLANTA ELEVATOR CO.,

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Means Street W. and A. R.

ATLANTA, GA.

ELEVATORS

THE WORLD'S FAIR ADOPTED OUR SYSTEM.

We were granted the exclusive privilege of furnishing Cash Registers to les-
sees at the world's fair. Almost 1,000 are in use there.

The world's fair commissioners had many different kinds of systems in con-
sideration and their selection of the National Cash Register to take care of their
cash receipts from lessees is the highest possible tribute to the merits of our sys-
tem.

The National Cash Register Company,

Georgia agency, L. J. C. Spruance, sales agent, No. 211 Equitable building,
Atlanta.

Cash Registers \$15 and upwards.

Notice is given that Mr. C. H. Behre is no longer connected with the National
Cash Register Company.

Trunks and Traveling Bags.

A Full Line of LEATHER NOVELTIES.

A BONA FIDE REDUCTION OF

25 PER CENT.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN,

92 and 94 Whitehall Street.

Mill. Railroad. Machine Shop.

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Mining Supplies.

Metal and Woodworking

MACHINERY.

Corrugated, V Crimped
and Standing Seam Roof.
ing.

The Brown & King

Supply Company.

Leather and Rubbe
Belting, Hose,
Packing, Etc.

Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and
Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Speci-
fications. Asbestos Pipe Cover-
ing and Cement.

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